



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 January 1994

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Rwanda

President Criticizes Prime Minister's Comments

EA1801171594 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] We start the news bulletin with the following last-minute piece of information: Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, said he was amazed at the words of Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and those of the prime minister designate, Faustin Twagiramungu, words broadcast on Radio Rwanda on 16 and 17 January 1993, respectively. This is stated in a communique issued by the Office of the President of the Republic.

According to the communique, the head of state regretted that high-level leaders like them continue to make multi-faceted statements unlikely to help the establishment of the broad-based transitional institutions and described the statements as a show of force.

According to the same communique, the president said that it is (?inconceivable) that the country is ruled through communiqués while there is another perfectly adequate way to rule the country: in the spirit of the fundamental law which recommends consultations within the Council of Ministers.

The communique, which reached us today, is signed by the principal private secretary of the president of the Republic, Enoch Ruhigira.

Political Parties on President's 15 Jan Message

EA1901122094 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], Liberal Party [PL], Social Democrat Party [PSD], and Christian Democratic Party [PDC] political parties held a news conference at Umubano Meridien Hotel in Kigali yesterday. The news conference focused on the head of state's 15 January speech and also gave suggestions on preparations for the swearing in ceremony of members of parliament and members of the broad-based transitional government.

In a press release, the political parties expressed satisfaction with the president of the Republic's decision to give a specific date for the swearing in of MP's and ministers. They requested that the protocol of the ceremonies must

be agreed jointly between the government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and that the UN secretary general's special representative to Rwanda should be kept informed of it. The rest of the communique is read to us by Landuald Ndasingwa, first deputy chairman of the PL:

[Begin recording] The MDR, PSD, PDC, and PL political parties state that the program of the swearing-in ceremony must be agreed between the Rwandan Government and the RPF and that the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda should be notified of it. The president of the Republic, for his part, should not intervene in the ceremonies. He should only intervene on a symbolic basis in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Arusha peace accord.

The MDR, PSD, PDC, and PL political parties call once again on the president of the Republic to stop interfering in the selection of ministers of the broad-based transitional government. In fact, this prerogative is that of the prime minister designate in accordance with Article 18, Paragraph Two, and Article 52 of the protocol on power-sharing. It is therefore clear that the president of the Republic is not empowered to approve or reject names of ministers submitted to him by the prime minister for appointment after having selected them in consultation with the relevant authorities.

On the establishment of the Transitional National Assembly, the MDR, PSD, PDC, and PL political parties call on the president of the Republic to respect scrupulously the principle which he himself evoked in his 15 January message, and we quote him: The peace accord does not empower a person or body to remove from political bodies the prerogatives given to them by the same accord, end of quote.

The MDR, PSD, PDC, and PL political parties hope that this time the president of the Republic will respect the program of the ceremony establishing the remaining transitional institutions. [passage omitted]

The MDR, PSD, PDC, and PL political parties remind the president of the Republic that from the date he was sworn in on 5 January, he is expected to respect the provisions of Articles Four and 12 of the protocol on power-sharing which says that he no longer has the capacity to make decisions outside the broad-based transitional government and that the content of messages he addresses to the nation must first be approved by the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kenya**Information Minister in Talks With Malawian Counterpart***EA1901092594 Nairobi KNA in English 1605 GMT
18 Jan 94*

[Text] Nairobi 18 Jan (KNA)—Africa should strive to strengthen its media network in order to integrate itself in matters pertaining to development, the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Johnstone Makau, has said. He said there was need for an African media network with an African perception which could gather and disseminate information without bias. Mr Makau said that the western media agencies had a tendency of highlighting calamities, conflicts and poverty.

The minister said this today when he received the Malawian minister for information, broadcasting and tourism, Professor D.S.J. Mkandawire, who paid him a courtesy call in the office. He said that with the strengthening of the existing African media network African countries will be able to learn from one another and be improved of what is taking place in various countries.

The minister said western media agencies always approached African events and incidents from the "European approach" and hence the need to finance and develop the pan-African news agency-PANA. He said there was exaggeration and distortion of news by the western media who expected African countries to achieve what they have managed to achieve in their 200 years of independence.

Mr Makau told the local journalists that they had an obligation to inform the public objectively and avoid "yellow journalism", adding that they should be patriotic to their country. Mr Makau told the Malawian minister that Kenya had over 54 publications which included dailies and weekly magazines, some of which cropped up during the transitional period to democracy. He said that the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation radio station was able to reach 85 percent of the population while 40 percent were able to receive television.

Professor Mkandawire said that in Malawi there was a cry for professional journalistic skills particularly during this period where the country [is] undergoing political changes. He said there was freedom of expression in Malawi as his government never interfered with the operation of the press.

Those who attended the meeting included the acting Malawian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Maweya Phiri, and the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mr David Andere.

Somalia**Aidid Radio Lists Prisoners Released by UNOSOM***EA1801213894 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
18 Jan 94*

[Text] Listeners: As reported in the news today the Somali National Alliance officials and supporters who had been illegally prisoned by UN Operation in Somalia for months were officially released. This radio station received many congratulatory messages today on the release of the prisoners who included: Osman Hassan Ali, Osman Ato, Mohamed Hassan Awale, Omar Salad Elmi, Ali Abdulle Abdi, Mohamed Mohamoud Afrah, Mohamoud Salad Farah, Ali Hussein Mohamoud and Abdulkarim Du'ale Gelle.

'Thousands' Greet Detainees*EA1801191594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT
18 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] Thousands of Somali nationals led by Abdalaziz Shaykh Yusuf, the Somali National Alliance deputy chairman who is also the Southern Somali National Movement chairman, and Ahmed Hashi Mohamoud, the first deputy chairman of the Somali Patriotic Movement, this afternoon happily welcomed and received at the 1 July Independence square in Mogadishu Somali nationals who were illegally incarcerated in UN Operation in Somalia jails. They included Osman Hassan Ali, alias Ato, who is a member of the United Somali Congress central committee; Professor Mohamed Hassan Awale, and Omar Salad Elmi. [passage omitted]

Uganda**Foreign Minister in Talks With Indian Official***EA1901113594 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] India has expressed interest to invest in Uganda in the fields of agriculture, small-scale industries, and hydroelectric power generation. This was revealed by the secretary in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. (Salman Haydar), when he paid a courtesy call on the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, at his office in Kampala. [passage omitted]

U.S. Air Force Base in Botswana 'Significantly' Smaller

MB1901084894 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 7-13 Jan 94 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report: "Washington Economizing, Threat Remains"—"U.S. Base in Botswana Scaled Down"]

[Text] The Clinton government in Washington is still clinging to its plan for an air force base in Botswana, aimed at political intimidation of whites in South Africa if they should prove to be a threat. Although it was expected that the U.S. would shelve the project, the base will be significantly smaller than originally planned. It has been reported that white welders are being recruited in South Africa to assist with the construction of "steel structures" near Gaborone, later identified as oil tanks necessary for the fuel supply to the planned air force base. This information confirms earlier reports that the rail link from Gaborone to the American base, approximately 90 kilometers from the town, will not be built anymore, otherwise the tanks would have been built on the base. It is said that without the rail linkage the military capabilities of the base will only be a quarter of what it would be with rail links.

The base is being completed under huge financial pressure. The American defense budget has been drastically cut and will be further reduced. Several U.S. air force bases have been closed and the construction of new bases contravenes the country's fiscal policy. Added to this is the change in the French government's Africa policy. From the expected 1 billion rand cost of the project, the figure now stands at 2 billion rand. The French, whose contribution to the cost of the base would be approximately 700 million rands, chiefly undertaken for a contract to be awarded to the French concern Batignolles—with Anglo American and LTA as subcontractors—do not want to pump any more money into the project. French Prime Minister Balladur, in a sensational shift in policy, discontinued all financial assistance to black African states.

The cost of the base, at the escalated cost of 2 billion rand, means that there is a significant shortage of funds and were it not for the political importance of such a base, construction plans would have been dropped. The fact that it is still being completed on its drastically reduced budget hints at the American determination to use the project as a political threat against the whites of South Africa. According to reports the original plan was to transfer American troops stationed in Somalia, to the new base in Botswana in April. It is still possible that a small force may fly from Mogadishu to the Botswana base, but in the meanwhile, the political clout of Clinton's opponents, including Ross Perot, has increased to such an extent that the deployment of any American troops in Africa is a political risk he can do without. It is said that the whites should, therefore, not be intimidated by the American military exhibition but that it should be realistically evaluated. The military

threat from Botswana has probably not disappeared, but at least we are aware of the size of the threat.

ANC President Mandela Meets With Indian Leaders

MB1801161194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1402 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 18 SAPA—The leadership of the African National Congress [ANC], the Natal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress resolved at a meeting on Tuesday [18 January] to mobilise a broad range of people under the ANC banner. In a joint statement the organisations noted that "the best hope for peace, prosperity and stability lies in decisive ANC electoral victory".

Such an election win could only be achieved by "building the broadest unity of all sectors into a front, within the Indian community, behind the ANC".

The meeting—attended by ANC President Nelson Mandela—also resolved to develop joint programmes to reach out to communities on a door-to-door and sector-to-sector basis, and to build a credible leadership platform to effectively address the Indian community.

Mandela 'May Turn Down Presidency' in Country's Interests

MB1801175294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] leader Mr. Nelson Mandela says he may turn down the presidency in the interests of the people of South Africa. Speaking after talks with French Foreign Minister Mr. Alain Juppe, Mr. Mandela said a president could well be appointed from outside the ANC.

[Begin Mandela recording, in English] We stand for a government of national unity and it may well be that we may consider it in the interests of the people of South Africa as a whole to have a president, a head of state, from outside the ANC. [end recording]

ANC To Step Up Security Following Bombings

MB1901085194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] is stepping up security at its offices countrywide following two blasts in four days. An explosion caused extensive damage to the organization's offices in Bothaville in the [Orange] Free State last night. Caro Kriel reports that the two attacks have raised questions about free political activity in the run-up to the election.

[Begin recording] [Kriel] The Free State town of Bothaville is known for its fertile farmland and right-wing politics. Five months ago the ANC opened an office in

the main street. Last night it was damaged in an explosion believed to have been caused by commercial explosives. No one was injured. More than 100,000 rands' damage was caused, but ironically nearby shops suffered the most. Local ANC leaders allege that the right wing is behind the attacks. They say there was trouble from the beginning.

[ANC spokesman Steven Mathibe] There was a group of the right wing who were here with the intention to stop the leadership from opening these offices.

[Kriel] The owner of the pharmacy next to the ANC offices said this comes as no surprise.

[Pharmacist Manneljie van der Linde] Unfortunately the political situation in this town is so that a thing like that must have been expected.

[Kriel] Just 4 nights ago the ANC office in Harrismith, another small Free State farming town, was attacked in the same way. Commercial explosives were also used. Police are investigating a possible link with the Bothaville blast. With little over 3 months before the election, one wonders whether what has happened in Harrismith and here is only the beginning. The police say they are expecting similar terror attacks from the left and the right, and are planning for it. [end recording]

DP Urges ANC Election Candidates on SABC Board Resign

MB1901111194 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has called on ANC [African National Congress] members currently serving on the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Board to quit the ANC or resign from the board. Welcoming the appointment of the Independent Media Commission [IMC], DP Spokesman Peter Soal said it is going to be very interesting to see how the IMC will react to what he calls the increasing partiality of the SABC toward the ANC:

[Begin Soal recording] Firstly, the chairperson of the board, Mrs. Matsepe-Casaburri, has said that she is a member of the ANC, and I believe that she should resign, either from the SABC Board or from the ANC. Senior persons at the SABC have been nominated to be on the ANC list for election, but they remain in their positions at the SABC. So I think that they should either resign from the SABC, or declare that they are not ANC candidates. [end recording]

Poll Shows ANC Getting 70.3 Percent of Vote

MB1901073794 Johannesburg SABA in English 1903 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 18 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] would get 70.3 per cent of votes in the coming elections if its support in the TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states was taken into account, according to the Human Sciences Research

Council [HSRC]. In a statement on Tuesday the HSRC said it had processed data not included in its November/December survey which put the ANC's support at 67 per cent.

The National Party's support was 15.5 per cent compared to the HSRC's earlier estimate of 17 per cent without taking the TBVC states into consideration. The Inkatha Freedom Party could count on 4.5 per cent, compared to the previous six per cent forecast.

The Conservative Party's support remained at three per cent, while support for other right-wing parties slipped from two per cent to 1.8 per cent, taking the TBVC states into account.

The "large discrepancy" between the ANC's support in the PWV region (71 per cent) and nationally (67 per cent, excluding TBVC states) was largely due to the influence of Natal-kwaZulu and the Western Cape, the statement said.

The ANC was the largest party in natal but obtained only 50 per cent of the vote, while in the Western Cape the ANC was the party chosen by 36 per cent of those surveyed.

Spoilt papers were a "very serious prospect" and the HSRC was attempting to encourage and assist voter education efforts.

PAC Dismisses Reports on Calls to SAPA

MB1801163394 Johannesburg SABA in English 1426 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 18 SABA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has dismissed three telephone calls to SAPA in which alleged PAC armed wing members denounced the organisation's decision to end the armed struggle. PAC Deputy President Johnson Mlambo said in a statement the names used by the callers were unknown to the PAC. He suggested "security agencies" were responsible for the calls, aimed at undermining the PAC.

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani told SAPA the code name Karl Zimbiri used by one caller was out of use within the organisation and that the original Mr Zimbiri had died.

The only three military commanders who were entitled to issue media statements on Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] operations were APLA Commander Sabelo Phama, APLA political commissar Romero Daniels and APLA information chief Johnny Majosi.

Mr Nmadzivhanani also denied there was dissent within APLA's ranks over the PAC's announced moratorium on violence. "APLA has always been a disciplined organ of the PAC. It has been led by the political leadership of the PAC at all times and APLA soldiers follow orders from the command structure of APLA."

He said the PAC and APLA commanders had not given any orders for APLA operations since the announcement of the moratorium. The leadership had no knowledge of involvement of APLA operatives in Sunday night's attack on a Durban satellite police station.

He alleged claims to the contrary were the work of "enemy agents" intent on discrediting the PAC in the run-up to the elections. "We have given all our commanders orders to instruct the cadres to cease fire under the moratorium to give our political leaders the chance to negotiate a mutual cessation of hostilities (with the government)."

While Mr Nemadzivhanani conceded the message might take some time to filter through to the rank-and-file membership, he insisted the proper command structures had been informed and the majority of members had been contacted.

Mr Nemadzivhanani said the PAC suspected government agents had infiltrated APLA with the intention of framing the organisation and discrediting it as a party committed to democracy. He alleged this had long been a calculated programme of the "regime" and the "rightwing".

PAC Regional Leader Objects To Suspending Armed Struggle

MB1901073194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Umtata Jan 18 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] central Transkei region on Tuesday [18 January] expressed its shock and disgust at what it termed the PAC's unilateral decision, announced on Sunday, to suspend its armed struggle. PAC Regional Secretary Mfanelo Skwatsha said the move was not in line with national conference resolutions taken in Umtata last year.

"The conference mandated the PAC leadership to negotiate a mutual cessation of hostilities with the regime. This move is nothing but capitulation and renegation on the part of the PAC leadership," Mr Skwatsha said.

He called for a special conference for the PAC leadership to explain its decision.

AVF Urges International Mediation if Negotiations Deadlock

MB1901084694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 19 SAPA—To prevent violence if a deadlock in negotiations occurred the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] was prepared to go for international mediation, Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen said on Wednesday [19 January]. He told a media briefing in Pretoria the mediation should be on the scale of that of the Palestinian/Israeli option.

Gen Viljoen accused the government and the African National Congress [ANC] of "stalling tactics" in negotiations and the Freedom Alliance had been put in a "pressure chamber" with four days left before the constitutional deadline.

With a deadlock in the negotiations looming, the AVF was prepared to use "as little violence as possible" to achieve its goal of self-determination, Gen Viljoen said. Although the AVF was still committed to a peaceful negotiated settlement, "there is no way the Afrikaner can be forced into a new situation and new nation as you make instant coffee", the general said.

He re-iterated that the AVF's own transitional authority would be implemented in public in Pretoria on January 29 to be mandated to "lead the Afrikaner to freedom". The AVF had made enquiries about the international mediations and it could be available within a week, Gen Viljoen added.

He could not divulge more information due to the sensitive nature, he said.

To Implement 'Transitional Authority'

MB1901141794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 18 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] has decided to implement its transitional authority in Pretoria on January 29 to lead the Afrikaner to freedom, Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg announced on Tuesday night. The decision was taken by the AVF on Tuesday, Dr Hartzenberg told a public meeting in Pretoria.

Representatives of the Afrikaner volk [people] across the country would be invited to attend the occasion to sanction the body to plan and take decisions for the Afrikaner and to mandate it to "achieve our freedom before the April 27 elections", he said.

Dr Hartzenberg said although the Freedom Alliance, the government and the African National Congress [ANC] would be meeting on Wednesday "we don't expect much to come from the talks". He added that it did not matter what they (the government and the ANC) decided, the Afrikaner was marching to freedom and self-determination.

Dr Hartzenberg warned that the Afrikaner should not be forced to become the enemy of those who wanted to force an unjust dispensation on them. Accusing the media of trying to drive a wedge between him and AVF leader Constand Viljoen, Dr Hartzenberg said they had a "hearty" relationship.

The implementation of the AVF's own transitional authority was proof that the Afrikaner was determinedly on the way to freedom and would not be ruled by the communist-dominated ANC, he said. Surveys showed the ANC would get most votes in seven of the nine provinces, which meant the Afrikaner would be dominated on central, provincial and local levels, he added.

An Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] could still secure a peaceful solution "at this late hour" and amendments to the constitution could be made before the end of the month, Dr Hartzenberg said. A plebiscite could be held to determine who wanted to be included in the homeland. This could be completed in March so that elections could take place in the volkstaat while the rest of the people voted in the general elections, he said.

In Pretoria, earmarked as the capital of the proposed volkstaat, more than half of the residents had indicated they wanted to be included in the volkstaat, he claimed.

Dr Hartzenberg also called on the city's thousands of civil servants to make themselves available for the volkstaat because they had been "cheated" out of their job security and pensions by State President F W de Klerk.

Pretoria City Council CP leader Paul Fouche called on supporters to a gathering at the downtown municipal offices on January 25 to protest against the new joint non-racial local government dispensation. Pamphlets would be distributed in Pretoria to call supporters to "drastic but non-violent" action to protest the 50/50 dispensation, he said.

Peace Plan To Include SAP Unit Withdrawal

MB1801143094 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jan 94 p 1

[Report by Johannes Ngcobo and Billy Paddock]

[Text] The peace plan being finalised by President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela is believed to include the withdrawal of the SAP's [South African Police] internal stability unit from all East Rand townships tomorrow and the eviction of hostel residents without permits.

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela disclosed these details at the funeral of an ANC self-defence unit member in Katlehong yesterday. Two people were shot and injured at the funeral.

De Klerk and Mandela met yesterday to finalise the plan but could not complete the task and scheduled further meetings. Spokesmen refused to disclose details until a final agreement was reached. However, De Klerk said proposals included boosting security force manpower and the SADF's [South African Defense Force] role and addressing socio-economic problems, such as housing and education. All parties which had a bearing on violence had to be consulted, including the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Bapela said the ANC had met East Rand self-defence units and they had agreed that policemen would not be targets. He urged the community to welcome the SADF. The ANC had demanded photographs of all internal stability unit members so they could be excluded from the police force.

South African Press Review for 18 Jan

MB1801134994

[Editorial Report] **THE STAR**

PAC Decision To End Armed Struggle Welcome—The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) decision to end the armed struggle "is an excellent development," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 18 January. "Yes, many South Africans will feel angered at Clarence Makwetu's blithe announcement, after years of disingenuously denying that the PAC had any control over its armed wing." Although the cease fire will "take some time to come into force" we "can look forward to less killing." The country can "look with some confidence towards a more inclusive election." Ultimately, the "legitimacy of the transition process has been bolstered by Makwetu's announcement."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Economic Promises—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 18 January in a page 4 editorial finds the African National Congress (ANC) alliance's Reconstruction and Development Program "more specific about the promises" it is making. But, "is it specific enough about the macroeconomic context in which they will be delivered?" "It is not enough to say that 'undue inflation' and balance of payments problems should be avoided. An overheating economy, with soaring inflation and high imports, could bring the programme to a premature end. A stronger commitment is needed on macroeconomic discipline, as unpalatable as that might be politically."

RAPPORT

Editorial Calls for Moderate Front Against ANC—The "Comment" column on page 14 of Johannesburg **RAPPORT** in Afrikaans on 16 January analyzes the ANC's election manifesto and its "so-called program of reconstruction" which it says "even frightens political appeasers of the past year. Even the most optimistic of them can no longer believe what they had earlier announced with great positiveness: That the ANC has renounced nationalization and that it had become a protagonist of a free market system with a little tinge of socialism merely for the sake of its constituency." Hopefully it will make those who applauded Mr. Mandela's so-called "assurance" more careful. It appears that as election day draws closer, and the ANC feels increasingly assured of an election victory, "the organization is bent on getting its grip on any support it can get hold of—from education to mines, from land ownership to the civil service." "It is a good thing that the ANC's ominous future plan for totalitarian state control and interference became known just in time—in time by all moderate people and parties involved in the present negotiations for a new dispensation." "Due to the ANC's radical socialist and racist principles, such negotiations are gaining a totally new urgent dimension. What is important right now is to stop the ANC on 27 April." "Participation must be the password to all. The basis for a broad moderate front against the ANC must be established without delay. After 27 April it will all be too late."

Angola

UNITA Agrees to Government Demand on Anti-Riot Police

MB1801185494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Angolan peace talks in Lusaka are reported to have made progress after the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement gave way conditionally to the government's insistence that special anti-riot police forces should not be disbanded.

Diplomats said disagreement over the future of the police, especially the riot unit, had proved a stumbling block in the latest round of talks, which began in the Zambian capital in November. UNITA wanted the riot wing disbanded, arguing that it operated more like a military than a normal police force, and was serving to terrorize people rather than keep the peace.

UNITA's Valentim Views Lusaka Peace Talks

MB1901074094 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 18 Jan 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] There is an apparent war of disinformation under way in Angola: there are many contradictory reports concerning the evolution of the Lusaka peace talks. Correspondents in the Zambian capital say that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has made concessions, in the wake of the government's refusal to disband the Riot Police, also known as ninjas. News agencies with representatives in Luanda are citing an article carried by the JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper today saying that the talks are deadlocked and that prospects for an accord are rather dim. What is more, those news agencies report that the Angolan Government and UNITA teams have not achieved any consensus over the general principles that will guide the formation of the future national police force. Joao van Dunem, a BBC Portuguese Service reporter, interviewed UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim this afternoon and he affirmed that consensus has already been reached on the general principles that will govern the formation of the future police force. Dr. Jorge Valentim added that only the specifics of that matter are being discussed now.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The talks are going very well. After we had defined the general principles of the legal framework governing the creation and operation of the police force in a legal state, we moved on to discuss specific principles. UNITA has presented a document containing more than 18 points and it has to do with specific principles which also concern the Riot Police. Our approach was creative, imaginative, and realistic. It is our view that, in any legal state, the national police has certain special functions. Now, we have policemen, said

to be riot policemen or whatever other name they may have been given, who are acting within the context of a legal framework.

[Dunem] That means, then, that the legal framework has been defined in full and that the government and UNITA have reached consensus?

[Valentim] There is already (?common) ground. The framework has been defined, even with regard to UNITA's participation: the way the police force will operate, who does what, when the police force should intervene, and what its limits are. All that has been defined. We can tell you that, contrary to what has been reported by some international circles, things are moving forward. The only problem is that legal work is rather picky and sensitive work and we were not helped by the fact that such legal work had not been done before. So, it has taken a while but now there are concrete results.

[Dunem] That means, then, that the Lusaka peace talks are now focusing on specific principles?

[Valentim] Absolutely. We are discussing specific principles and also regulations. Since when does a riot police force abandon its barracks to intervene in social affairs that should be the responsibility of political and administrative authorities? Such a police force should only intervene, and then in accordance with the law, once it has become clear that the normal police force does not have the means to restore order, after which they must promptly return to their barracks. Those are things that were not enshrined in the law.

[Dunem] Dr. Valentim: at the weekend, Savimbi signed a communique which observers have perceived to be a clear declaration of war. That communique says that, unless the international community recognizes the (?flaws) in the September 1992 elections and the concessions that have been made by UNITA, the Lusaka peace talks are just a waste of time. What did Dr. Savimbi mean by that?

[Valentim] Well, I would like to say that a correct interpretation of UNITA President Dr. Savimbi's thoughts will show that this was in response to a situation seen from within: there is ever growing tension in the country because of the movements of government forces. The UNITA president was just urging the international community to exert greater pressure to prevent warmongering (?moves) in the country. UNITA believes in the talks but, by the same token, the international community must not just fold its arms in the face of Angola's increasingly serious situation.

[Dunem] Just to conclude, Dr. Valentim, I would like to cite another passage from that communique: quote, we, in UNITA, are not pacifists, unquote. What is that supposed to mean?

[Valentim] That means that the government is attacking many UNITA positions. If UNITA is forced to defend itself so it can survive, then UNITA will not fold its arms. [end recording]

Further Valentim Comments

MB1901111094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] The Lusaka peace talks are continuing with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye at the helm. Their pace has been slow but sure. That slowness is understandable because of the complexity of the process for the resolution of a conflict that is, itself, very complex. The first point in the political talks has to do with the formation of the new national police force and the two sides have been discussing it since 6 January so they can then discuss national reconciliation issues. Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information secretary and the deputy chief of the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks, has rejected all reports of a deadlock at the talks. He has told Radio France International that the talks continue to make progress and that there are clear hopes for an accord.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] Instead of being held in the style of the Bicesse talks, these talks on the formation of the new police force have been held in an extremely serious manner, and from the point (of view of) [words indistinct] that is possible and democratic is always on the negotiating table. That is why people have become accustomed to (more dynamic talks) and now, when you see a debate [words indistinct] that is seen as deadlock. There is no deadlock at all. Rather, there are serious discussions under way. (The other side) has replied to our document and we can say that valid theories for a legal state (have been advanced). We hope that the mediators—who should be giving us the document today—will have been able to reduce the gap between the two sides so that points of disagreement can be overcome. Nonetheless, discussions are under way and they are showing progress. There has been serious progress and, without entering into explanations for the benefit of the public, (they should think) that things are moving forward.

[Unidentified reporter] And when will these police issue discussions be over, so that other issues can be examined, notably sharing power (with) Luanda?

[Valentim] Once this point has been discussed, we will talk about national reconciliation and, as you can see, that issue is crucial for UNITA's substantive participation in government. However, it does not include all the [words indistinct] national reconciliation. There are various facets to it. That is why, when we get there, we will also be giving our views on how Angola should approach the national reconciliation issue.

[Reporter] That might mean, then, that talks could go on for several weeks yet?

[Valentim] Well, it is not a matter of the talks going on. These are serious talks. We are walking the burning coals of political differences. What happens is that many people thought the main differences would reside in military issues and that political issues would be easy to settle. In the final analysis, though, what we want to solve is the Angolan crisis and, to that end, we must define a political, legal, social, and economic framework so that the Angolan people can understand and accept each other. [end recording]

Correspondent Reports on Peace Talks in Lusaka

MB1801204394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Peace talks continue in Lusaka, without major news. The parties have not yet finished discussing the national police formation dossier. Joao Ligio reports:

Point one in the working agenda of the second round of peace talks has not yet been surpassed. Sources close to the peace talks feel the national police dossier could this week still become part of the documents signed by the parties during the first round of peace talks begun during the last days of last year.

After the amendments made yesterday to the proposal presented by the Black Cockerel's negotiators on the specific principles of Point One, dealing with the percentages of each party in the composition of the riot police, the mediator is expected to present his counter-proposal. The joint reaction of the mediator and the troika, entitled the master document, should be presented to the parties tomorrow, taking into account the intense movement for exchanging correspondence registered today. We saw hotel doors opening and closing, with Alioune Blondin Beye's messengers going in and coming out.

President Rejects Finance Minister's 1994 Economic Program

MB1901111494 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 18 Jan 94

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Luanda, attentions have been centering on the burning controversy surrounding the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, government's economic policies. After President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos had failed Finance Minister Emanuel Carneiro's 1994 economic program, Prime Minister Marcolino Moco went to Parliament to inform it that the government would not be able to present this year's program of action by 20 January. Gustavo Costa, our correspondent in the Angolan capital, provides the details:

[Begin Costa recording] Yesterday, Prime Minister Marcolino Moco met with the MPLA deputies to the National Assembly to explain the government's inability

to produce its 1994 program by 20 January. Instead, the Angolan prime minister presented a set of guidelines for the drawing up of new governing strategies and of the next state budget, under the watchful eye of Parliament, which intends to exert rigorous control over the implementation of the deadlines mentioned in the government program. The new outlines for the drawing up of the government program are now receiving great care, particularly in view of the fact that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has rejected the program devised by Finance Minister Emanuel Carneiro.

Some journalists feel that the Angolan head of state had no option but to dismiss the finance minister's program, which proposed the continuation of the work done in 1993, even though many voices from various sectors have described administrative methods in use as the main culprits for the erosion of the Angolan economy.

Concerning the economic management style chosen by Finance Minister Carneiro [words indistinct] generating a wave of popular dissatisfaction that has been reflected in the paralysis of the industrial (?sector), the companies' lack of capital, the despair of Angolan entrepreneurs on the verge of bankruptcy, the lack of credibility of the banking system, an almost obscene [word indistinct] of foreign exchange rates, an extremely high inflation rate that encourages frightening levels of corruption, and promoting more and more crime, as well as uncontrolled and spiralling discontent.

In view of this scenario, the Angolan head of state had no option but to order a new government program from Pedro Morais, secretary of state for planning. The keynote of that program should be liberalization, to allow President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to garner dividends from the talks he will personally direct when an Angolan team attends the Paris Club meeting scheduled for February. Even though there has been no announcement concerning Finance Minister Emanuel Carneiro's dismissal, the fact that the Angolan head of state rejected his program considerably undermines the role of the Finance Ministry. The expectation is that [words indistinct] the country's catastrophic financial situation [words indistinct] structural readjustment [words indistinct] management of the Angolan economy so that [words indistinct] the foreign debt as a means to convince financiers to open their purses and grant new loans. [end recording]

Police Chief Warns Against 22 Jan Demonstrations

MB1901111394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] Police Commissar Gaspar da Silva told the media yesterday that the Luanda Province National Police Command is not to ignore any form of demonstration that could threaten citizens' lives as well as national unity. That police officer also said that unidentified groups are distributing pamphlets in Luanda inciting

people to engage in demonstrations to mark, on 22 January, the first anniversary of the so-called bloody Friday.

[Begin Silva recording] Considering that the anniversary of the frightful so-called bloody Friday is around the corner, we assessed the situation and found that it had been aggravated by the distribution of certain pamphlets seeking to reignite tribal, regional, and even racial hatred. In view of that, the police must urgently take preventive measures to ensure that the aforesaid problems do not happen again. With that in mind, the Luanda Province National Police Command hereby urges the people to behave in a dignified manner and assume a responsible and patriotic posture by uniting behind the ideals of a prosperous fatherland that seeks progress.

By the same token, the Luanda Province National Police Command hereby alerts the people to the fact that it will not allow public order and calm—both of which are much needed for our country's development and reconstruction—to be disrupted by certain members of the public who obstinately and intentionally refuse to along with society's norms of coexistence.

The Luanda Province National Police Command hereby reiterates its call to the people of this city to cooperate with the forces of law and order, irrespective of their skin color, ethnic background, or the areas from which they come. The National Police Command will take the necessary preemptive and repressive measures to deal with all those insisting on committing unlawful acts that could lead to criminal proceedings in terms of Article 188 of the Penal Code, which provides for a punishment of up to three months in jail. [end recording]

Luanda Public Servants Protest Lack of Pay

MB1901085294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The erosion of the Angolan economy is a source of instability to the social and economic lives of Angolan workers and there is no predicting what its future consequences might be. A report by the state media in Luanda on 17 January said that the state bank did not have the money to honor public service salaries.

That rather senseless report came as a shock to the various state departments and is already causing much resentment among public service workers, who have threatened to go on strike without notice should the matter not be urgently resolved.

Meanwhile, reports from Luanda say that delays in the payment of salaries or, simply, the decreasing buying power of salaries, have been the cause for many public service protests, including a strike by the workers with the Luanda Identification Archives and the threat of strike by Lobito Harbor workers. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Government Condemns Swazi Army Violation of Territory

MB1901073394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] Mozambique has condemned the violation of the national territory by the Swaziland Defense Forces perpetrated along the Mozambique-Swaziland border, according to a press release issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry and sent to our news desk. The communique states that the condemnation was made during the Mozambique-Swaziland Joint Security Commission meeting held in Mbabane yesterday. The communique states that at the end of the meeting a joint statement was signed expressing the wish of the two countries to reinforce good neighborly relations within the framework of the preservation of peace and stability in the two countries and in the region. The second theme during the discussion was the smuggling of cattle, arms, drugs, precious and semi-precious stones, power cables, vehicles, among others. The two sides noted the need to respect general principles of international law regarding patrolling and protecting common borders. The delegations to the meeting were led by Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and his Swazi counterpart Solomon Dlamini. Mocumbi returned home this afternoon.

Opinion Poll Reports Chissano Leads in Popularity

MB1801194794 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 9 Jan 94 p 16

[Text] The first multiparty elections will be held in the country within 10 months. It is not a long time, but it is enough time for many things to happen which may determine, or at least greatly influence, the voting inclination. Thus, even if the opinion polls give a clue, it is not very wise to advance any predictions.

The weekly DOMINGO/Gestinform barometer of December notes an interesting aspect: the rise of almost all political leaders, with the exception of only three out of 11.

The spectacular rise was that of Joaquim Chissano, chairman of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], by more than one point. Chissano rose from 5.8 points in November to 7.1 last December, a rise of 1.3. Why did Chissano rise from five immediately to seven? It is difficult to discover the reasons of those interviewed, but one is led to believe, as it has always been said, people forget very easily. The residents of Maputo—where all the counting was carried out—may have already forgotten about the fuel price increases decreed by the government, which led to the rise in the transport fares. This may be the case, since the Maputo residents won the battle, and the prices of the private taxi fares remain the same.

This rise should also be viewed, however, as a reward in view of the measure taken by the government, recommending an annual bonus...

Afonso Dhlakama's countrywide tour may probably have produced the desired effects, judging by the 0.9 point increase.

The person who is getting more and more popular of late despite his silence is Dr. Maximo Dias, leader of the Monamo [Mozambican Nationalist Movement]. The people are little by little discovering the consistence of his speeches and political positions. Some observers of the Mozambican process describe him as a new Sergio Vieira, who is emerging in the national parliament. The 0.4 rise explains it.

The person who is always active, flexible, and "champion" of press releases is Wehla Monakacho Ripua, the leader of Pademo [Mozambique Democratic Party]. The rise from 4.6 in November to 5.5 in December only proves that despite the fact that he is considered "comic," the Maputo residents are getting to know him better.

The trip of Dr. Domingos Arouca, chairman of the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party [Fumo-PCDRN], to Europe may have increased his credibility and seriousness among the public. With his 4.8 points in December, Domingos Arouca is still far from his most direct rivals in the presidential elections, Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, but his 0.3 point rise should certainly encourage him.

Lutero Simango, secretary for foreign affairs and member of the PCN [National Convention Party], acts quietly and subtly and is little by little scoring points, so that in December he rose by 0.1. It is difficult to understand how this politician acts and the reason for his acceptance among the public. Perhaps his recent statements on the death of his father may have influenced this.

Carlos Reis, who is a businessman and chairman of the Mozambican National Union [Unamo], is also rising in the grace of those interviewed, with an increase from 2.7 in November to 2.9 in December.

A list of political leaders who have lost points follows: Padimbi Kamati (1.0), Casimiro Nhamitambo (1.5) and Martins Bilal (0.8).

Neves Pinto Serrano appears for the first in the opinion poll. For a person who dreams of residing in the "Ponta Vermelha" Palace in October, the points he received, 1.9, are not encouraging.

After a fall of 2.2 points from October to November, Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi rose considerably from 4.0 to 5.6 in December. This is probably due to the calm and thoughtfulness which characterize his activities in the current "hot potato" of the Mozambican diplomacy: the "Young pioneers" case.

In turn, Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation in the CSC [Supervision and Control Commission], is still seeing his efforts in the tiresome exchange of words with Raul Domingos recognized by those interviewed in this opinion poll. His 0.1 point justifies this.

The one who seems to be navigating in bad waters is Prime Minister Mario Machungo. Since October he has been continually losing popularity. In that month he had 3.2 points, in November 2.8 and in December 2.0. However, it is easy to guess that Machungo's decrease in popularity is well justified by those complicated sums which only ended up increasing the Mozambican people's cost of living...

All of the opposition figures decreased! Ululu decreased by 0.3 points, a decrease for the party of Jose Castro, whose trips through the country have not been assisting him to be popular. Raul Domingos, Afonso Dhlakama's "loud speaker" [preceding two words in English], neither rose nor decreased.

Supervision Commission Meeting Interrupted

MB1801193994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] In Maputo late this afternoon, the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] interrupted its meeting on confinement problems. Faustino Igreja has further details.

[Begin recording] [Igreja] The General Peace Accord's Supervision and Control Commission will continue to discuss the confinement problems tomorrow, at a time when the government admits responsibility for the delay being observed in sending its men to confinement centers. Deputy Planning Minister Tomas Salomao led the government's delegation to the CSC meeting.

[Salomao] In practice, what is being observed in the field is that some confinement centers do not have the capacity to receive large numbers of troops. What is more, we experienced some logistical problems. The government is to blame for some of these problems, while institutions providing some products are to blame for other problems. Evidently, a process of this nature means that we were sending men to confinement centers and not pushing them there. All the same, we have reassessed the situation. We identified the critical points. It is true that there is some delay in the confinement process. The provincial commanders received instructions to speed up the process. Thus, when we assess the situation to comment about the statement made by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader that his movement would interrupt the confinement process if there is no greater flow of government men to confinement centers by Saturday [22 January].

[Salomao] It is not a question of the government normalizing the situation by Saturday. It is a question of the

parties carrying out their responsibilities. The government has its responsibilities in order to complete the number of troops to be sent to confinement centers. Renamo too has its responsibilities. If we see the numbers, we realize that it is not only on the government side that there is an imbalance. There is an imbalance on both sides. This being the case, the government has its responsibilities and Renamo too has its responsibilities. What the government has to do is to carry out its responsibilities and Renamo too must carry out its responsibilities.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. deputy minister, what is the situation at the moment regarding the collection of weapons at confinement centers?

[Salomao] There was a proposal made by the president of the Cease-Fire Commission to immediately begin to collect 50 percent of the materiel found in confinement centers. We agreed with this position since security conditions for weapons at confinement centers are not good. It is therefore important that the weapons collected are sent to regional warehouses where the United Nations, the government, and Renamo have access to these warehouses.

[Unidentified reporter] At the moment, we continue to experience riots by the armed forces. Some troops, who have not been confined, are raiding shops and blocking roads. Why can't we avoid these problems?

[Salomao] I cannot say that riots are continuing. There were incidents at Namialo, Cuamba, and Massinga. There are reasons for some of these incidents—delays in processing salaries, bad logistical conditions—while others were just acts of disturbance and agitation. Corrective measures to resolve these problems have been adopted. The chief of the general staff is carrying out work in the northern and central regions to assess the situation. We are therefore correcting the situation.

[Igreja] During the CSC meeting, Radio Mozambique interviewed Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation.

[Domingos] We began a series of meetings today which, I think, will continue for a number of days. We shall meet again tomorrow and we are going to examine the report presented by the president of the Cease-Fire Commission today.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] President Dhlakama said that he would interrupt the confinement process if the government continues to drag its feet in confining its troops?

[Domingos] Well, we have this forum. We shall use it to present our [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Renamo therefore expects to interrupt the confinement of troops?

[Domingos] If that is necessary, we shall declare it here at the level of the commissions.

[[Unidentified reporter] You therefore deny the statement by the Renamo president?

[Domingos] I do not deny it. I am only saying that the statement made by my president will formally be presented here at the level of the commissions.

[Igreja] Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, thinks the situation will improve.

[Ajello] There is a report which was presented by the president of the Cease-Fire Commission on the confinement process. There are delays and there are problems. We are discussing these problems to see how we can resolve them and so that the parties can have the time to study the report from the president of the Cease-Fire Commission that we are going to present now. Tomorrow afternoon, at 1500, we shall resume our meeting and discuss the report.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you consider valid the government's reasoning that there are technical problems concerning the confinement process?

[Ajello] I want to understand what these problems are. If they are technical problems, we want to see how can assist in resolving them to have a correct confinement process, because now it is not progressing smoothly.

[Unidentified reporter] The Renamo president said that he is going to interrupt the confinement of Renamo forces if the government continues [words indistinct]?

[Ajello] I do not think the government will continue not confining its troops. The government is resolving the problem and beginning to confine troops in 15 areas approved in December. I do not believe there will be a need to disrupt the process. [end recording]

Commentary Berates Slow Government Troop Confinement

MB1901121094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Station commentary on the "Dotting the i's" program]

[Text] The burning issue of the Mozambican peace process at this stage is the confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops. For that reason, everyone is watching the figures for confined and demobilized soldiers, as such figures are made available. What we are witnessing from both sides is worrisome, particularly from the government's side. The truth is that practically no government forces went into their confinement points between 21 December of

last year and 16 January. The UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, report cites zero government soldiers joining their confinement centers for almost each day that has passed since 21 December. By the way of an example, let us look at government soldier entries between 6 and 16 January:

6 January: zero soldiers;
7 January: zero soldiers;
8 January: zero soldiers;
9 January: zero soldiers;
10 January: one soldier;
11 January: zero soldiers;
12 January: six soldiers;
13 January: zero soldiers;
14 January: zero soldiers;
15 January: two soldiers;
16 January: zero soldiers.

Deputy Minister Tomas Salomao was the surprising head of the government team to yesterday's important meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission, CSC, to discuss the slow troop confinement. He provided two justifications for it: the accommodation centers' inability to take in so many soldiers—after all, it seems that they take less soldiers than had been thought—and some logistical problems. The truth, though, is that those explanations make no sense whatever. How can one say that the problem has to do with lack of accommodation if not even one soldier has made it yet to seven of those centers? Can it be that they are already full before even one soldier has arrived?

It is also difficult to believe that logistical problems could be a reason. For example, the city of Quelimane has one of the centers where not a single soldier has arrived yet. Can it possibly be that the soldiers stationed in the capital of Zambezia Province cannot be moved to a confinement center in the city itself? Can it be so difficult to supply centers that are mostly located in cities and villages? Deputy Minister Tomas Salomao expressed optimism because the last few days have already seen some entries. However, Unomoz only reports movement at one troop confinement point, that of Casa Banana, where 241 men arrived on 17 January. Not a single soldier made it to the other 20 assembly points. In view of this, the reasons presented by the deputy minister are less than convincing.

Mozambican society has a right to know what is really happening. If there are fundamental reasons for this situation, then let them out so that everything can return to normal. If there are no such reasons, then let the troops be ordered immediately to go into the assembly points. What must not happen is a continuation of this situation.

Burkina Faso

Government Issues Decree Reshuffling Cabinet 18 Jan

*AB1901115494 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 19 Jan 94*

[Decree No. 94/037/BM reshuffling the Burkina Faso Government, issued in Ouagadougou on 18 January by Prime Minister Youssouf Ouedraogo and President Blaise Compaore]

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso, chairman of the Council of Ministers, considering the Constitution; considering Decree No. 92/160 of 16 June 1992 appointing the prime minister; considering Decree 93/276/PM of 3 September 1993 reshuffling the Burkina Faso Government; based on the prime minister's proposal, decrees:

Article 1: The Government of Burkina Faso is reshuffled as follows:

Minister of State, Defense—NABAHO, Kanidoua
Minister of Territorial Administration—KABRE, Vincent Te
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals—LARBA, Yarga

Article 2: This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Cote d'Ivoire

Bedie Receives Liberian, Malian Emissaries

*AB1801153994 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 14 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] The head of state received two foreign emissaries today. Indeed, President Henry Konan Bedie received the Liberian and Malian foreign ministers this morning. Thomas Bahinchi has the details:

[Bahinchi] Gabriel Baccus Matthews, minister of foreign affairs of the Interim Government of National Salvation [title as heard] of Liberia, was accompanied to the head of state's house by Johnson Tiakwe, charge d'affaires of the Liberian Embassy in Cote d'Ivoire, and by Dukure Abdulai, President Amos Sawyer's director of francophone affairs. President Sawyer sent his foreign minister here to present his condolences to President Konan Bedie and to brief him on the evolution of the peace process in Liberia.

[Begin Matthews recording, in English fading into French translation] President Dr. Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government of National Unity, has sent me here to present his greetings to His Excellency President Konan Bedie. He also asked me to present to President Bedie his own condolences and those of the Liberian people to the people of Cote d'Ivoire for the immense and irreparable loss that the death of President Houphouet-Boigny has caused everyone, not only Cote d'Ivoire but the subregion and the international community. This is why I am here.

President Sawyer also asked me to brief President Konan Bedie on the situation in Liberia—the evolution of the situation in Liberia. There are signs that things are not going on well, but in general—looking at the general situation—everything is going on well and we believe that peace will return to Liberia and we hope that in 1994 we will be able to hold free and democratic elections. [passage omitted]

In fact, it was President Houphouet-Boigny who laid the cornerstone of peace in Liberia. Thanks to him and thanks to the efforts he made in Yamoussoukro, we were able to make our present achievements. He always told us to go the school of patience. It was at his school of patience that we learned to be patient and to work assiduously. This is why we are saying that the groundwork and the foundation of peace in Liberia were achieved through the efforts of Houphouet-Boigny, and Liberians are very grateful to him for that. [end recording]

It was also to express the pain felt by the government and people of Mali following the death of President Houphouet-Boigny that the Malian head of state sent Ibrahim Boubakar Keita, Malian minister of foreign affairs, Malians abroad and African integration, to President Konan Bedie. Before assuming this high government responsibility, Boubakar Keita was Mali's ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Unidentified reporter] You are responsible for African integration. After this devaluation we have just heard about, what solidarity effort should be made among African countries who have just been shown the need to count on themselves alone?

[Keita] You are perfectly right. This is a very pertinent question. I think that this issue is an outright challenge to us. It has come to remind us of our fundamental duties of solidarity and concern for one another. I think it was time for such a decision to be made regardless of the fact that it was done in such a painful manner. In fact, we have now become more conscious of the intimate solidarity of our interests hence the necessity to make sure that today, beyond all petty squabbles and all sentiments of restricted nationalism, we should pool our meager resources together for the adoption of a well-meaning policy of integration and well-deserved complementarity to enable our people to pass this difficult stage and to envisage the future with serenity. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nigeria

Abacha Inaugurates Constitutional Conference Commission

*AB1801223394 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 18 Jan 94*

[Text] The federal military government today explained that the setting up of the National Constitutional Conference Commission is borne out of its conviction that consensus can only be achieved in an atmosphere free of bitterness, hatred, bigotry, and fanaticism. Inaugurating the 19-member commission in Abuja, the head of state,

General Sani Abacha, said his administration has unshakable commitment to the unity, stability, and peace of Nigeria. State House correspondent Chris Ngu reports:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] The head of state, in his inaugural address, restated the commitment of his administration to the cause of unity, peace, and stability of the nation. In deciding on the need for the constitutional conference, Gen. Abacha said the administration is informed by a basic democratic norm which has it that what touches all must be approved by all. He said that Nigerians owe it as a duty to posterity to stand up with faith and good conscience in facing the challenges of nation building. Then he asked: What is nation building, after all, other than problem solving? The 19-member commission has Dr. (Saidu Kawu) as chairman. Gen. Abacha then stated the commission's terms of reference:

[Abacha] To prescribe modalities and organize a constitutional conference; b) [as heard] to invite memoranda from all parts of the country and from interest groups on the agenda of conference; c) to collate documents and compile memoranda for submission to the conference; d) to propose a reasonable and comprehensive time table for the conference; e) to advise on the number of delegates and members that will make up the conference; f) to recommend suitable modalities for electing and for selecting the delegations; and, finally, g) to advise on any other matters which the commission considers relevant to its assignment.

[Ngu] The head of state said that after a careful study of the national debate, even on the rather tense atmosphere of the nation's recent past, he is convinced that Nigerians still wish to live together in one country but under conditions of justice and fairness. The commission's chairman, Justice (Kawu), speaking on behalf of all the members, said that they were aware of the enormous task before the commission. He assured the head of state of the members' determination to successfully carry out their responsibility. [end recording]

Rights Group Chairman Denies Collaboration With Government

AB1901092094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 18 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A row has broken out today in the top ranks of Nigeria's Campaign for Democracy, the CD, the umbrella coalition of human rights groups which has been fighting for an end to military rule. CD Chairman Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti is reported to have been accused by the secretary general, Chima Ubani, of fraternizing with the military government. A number of radical civilian activists have been persuaded to join the Abacha administration since it took power last November. Prominent among them is Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, who is now minister of justice and attorney

general. On the line to Lagos, Akwe Amosu asked Dr. Ransome-Kuti if he was aware of Mr. Ubani's allegations:

[Begin recording] [Ransome-Kuti] Well, not really but he has been.... [pauses] Maybe he has been behaving in a funny way for some time. But we have organizational ways of resolving things so I am quite comfortable.

[Amosu] But he says that you have been having secret meetings with the military and that you have compromised the organization. I mean that's rather specific, isn't it?

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, I don't know where he gets his evidence from or his advice, but we do talk to a lot of people and a lot of people do confront us and there is no way he can say we have compromised because we are still on the organizational stand.

[Amosu] I mean one of his pieces of evidence says that your own lawyer who stood by you through thick and thin, Mr. Onagoruwa, is now the justice minister and that your relations are so close that he is the main channel of communication between you and the government.

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, I don't know what he wants me to do about that. Maybe he wants me to exile myself or exile Mr. Onagoruwa. I don't know about that but Onagoruwa has many friends and he talks to a lot of people and sometimes he wants to know what CD thinks and he is told what CD thinks. I don't see what else one can do. One is not on an island and he can't isolate himself.

[Amosu] So, you would say that fraternizing with the government is an accusation that just won't stick.

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, it does not make sense. I mean everybody knows where we have stood for years and we still stand there. I mean he has just started so who is he to say somebody is compromising? What do we have to gain by compromising with a military government? Maybe he is showing youthful exuberance. Maybe he thinks things should go a different way than they are going but he does not know how organizations work. But on the other hand, we must say that CD has become quite a force in Nigeria and I won't be surprised if the government is trying to destabilize it internally because we are having a meeting now at this moment. If he had any problem, he should have raised it up at the meeting. We are having a convention in two weeks' time, so what is his problem? What can his problem be?

[Amosu] You seem to be accusing Mr. Ubani himself of being manipulated by the government.

[Ransome-Kuti] Not really. All I am saying is that if we have an internal fight and he feels so strongly, I am saying that we are having a meeting right now, which he knows about. Why does he not come and resolve it there? I mean when you have an internal fight in a organization, the secretary general goes out and makes a press release.

[Amosu] What about the other allegations that Mr. Ubani has made that collective leadership has broken down and that some officials are being kept in the dark about the state of the CD's finances?

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, he knows where to raise it. He knows where to raise it. The same point was raised by him a week ago and all the finances are audited and everything, so you know that is why I said it seems that he is trying to destabilize the organization because these are things which, if they were true, everybody would sympathize with him.

[Amosu] Whether this is a deliberate attempt to destabilize the CD or not, it is going to do you damage, isn't it?

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, I hope not because people know our reputation and we have been at it for some time and it is not at this stage that we are going to start collaborating with government. For what purpose? [end recording]

Federal Government Approves Appointment of NEC Boss

AB1901093594 Lagos Radio Nigeria in English 1800 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Text] The Federal Government has approved the appointment of Alhaji Mohamed Ali as the director general of the National Electoral Commission. Until this appointment, Alhaji Mohamed was director of personnel management and acting sole administrator of the commission. A statement in Abuja today said the appointment took effect from the 16th of last month.

Togo

Eyadema Returns From Trip to Cote d'Ivoire

AB1801184794 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 17 Jan 94

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, head of state, returned to Lome this evening from Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire's political capital, where he took part in the Entente Council [CE] heads of state meeting convened to pay last respects to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh. [passage omitted] The head of state held a private conversation with the prime minister at the VIP lounge but no statement was made to the press. We recall that the aircraft carrying the head of state touched down at the Lome Tokoin International Airport at exactly 1735 GMT. President Eyadema's trip to Cote d'Ivoire lasted only a few hours. It was a short but highly significant trip. The head of state and his

peers of the CE went to express their condolences to the family of their late eldermost colleague. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Corps Shown Weapons Used in Jan Attack

AB1901102094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] This morning at the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Ouattara Fambare Natchaba showed the material seized by the security forces during the 5 and 6 January attack to the diplomatic corps accredited to our country. Mr. Natchaba, who was accompanied by Colonel Wala Cisine, Col. Sei Memene, and Squadron Leader Gnaotcha, told the diplomats that our country, which was recovering from its state of crisis, was once again shaken by a terrorist attack on 5 and 6 January. This attack was aimed at the head of state and, particularly at preventing the upcoming legislative elections from taking place.

Mr. Natchaba then went on to present the outcome of the attack in which 67 people including a Brazilian died, 28 others were injured, and extensive material damage was caused. Col. Cisine, on his part, presented the weapons seized or abandoned by the attackers. These included 27 light weapons, explosives, bombs, heavy weapons, as well as transmission and logistic equipment which were seized at a villa in Kojoviakope district and at the homes of Mr. Kponton and Mr. Kuvaye in Nukafu district. He also presented vehicles with RT-G registration numbers as well as public and personnel transport vehicles with OI registration numbers that bore reconnaissance insignia.

Also present at the meeting was Mr. Hermann Yameogo, chairman of the International Supervisory Committee.

Presidential Decree Sets Parliamentary Elections 6 Feb

AB1901114594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Jan 94

[Text] By presidential decree, the electorate is invited to vote on 6 February in the first round of the legislative elections. In the case where no candidate obtains an absolute majority from the votes cast in an electoral ward, a runoff of the poll will be organized on 20 February. Only the first two candidates, who obtain the largest number of votes, will contest the runoff. Polling stations will open at 0630 and close at 1830 nationwide. The territorial administration and security minister and the secretary of state for territorial administration and security in charge of elections shall be respectively responsible for the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the official gazette of the Republic of Togo.

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